was be determined to carry it into effect by yanna' force if necessary. He would not allow ong McKenzie to enter the house or see his

young McRenzie to enter the house or see his bride.

The young man called, but did not get in. He saw his bride afterward, but they never lived together. Minnie returned to her work in the factory, and before very long there was a divorce. The end of the evisode did not come then, however. McKenzie married again before the divorce was granted, and was arrested for bigamy on the charge of his second wife. As he was only 19 years old, he was sent to the Elmira Reformatory, where he was kept for a year.

Minnie had not been at the factory very long when young White came upon the scene. His father. Edward White, is a hiveranith, and works for Domliek & Haff of 850 Broadway, this city. The family live at 404 North Second street, Williamsburgh, and Whitam, the son, was and is a leading marksman in the Forty-seventh Regiment. He has worked as an apprentice in sliveremithing, but not much. He is a rather good-looking young fellow and is popular as a dancing partner. The McKinleys describe him simply as a "dude," which in Williamsburgh means a young man who wears a yellow chrysanthemum in his buttoniole on Runday and who spends much time looking after pretty girls, whom he treats to sarraparilla and ice cream when he accomplishes their acquaintance.

and he cream when he accomplishes their acquaintance.

Young White spotted Minnie in his promenades in Union avenue and Grand street and Graham avenue, when he wore his yellow chrysanthemum, and was attracted by her graceful figure and pretty face. He followed her one morning to the factory where she worked, and thereafter made it convenient to present himself at his gate when the working girls were let off in the evening. It was no difficult matter for him to get acquainted with Minnie, and the way first evening he walked home with her.

Minnie was flattered and attracted. She watched with evil anticy was clear and away the set looking of the young me who hung about the factory gate, and it was no small achievement to have been able to gain him all for herself, no matter whether she wanted him or not. But she soon decided that ahe did want him. The Whites lived in a much better house than her parents did, and young White wore good clothes and seemed prosperous. He took her to the theatre and bought her lee cream and trinkets. Altogether he seemed very promising.

Minnie's parents were as much in the dark about the new attachment as they were of the old. Since the divorce they had breathed easier; they thought Minnie had learned her lesson, and that she had sobered down to take up her old home! life. They left worry for her,

casier; they thought Minnie had learned her lesson, and that she had sobered down to take up her old home! life. They felt sorry for her, and would have done anything to make her life easier. But when they saw that she was again staying out nights, they worried and waited in suspense to know what the cause of it might be. They did not have to wait long, for the courtship was short. Minnie took her lover home one night and the old people looked upon him askance. She tried again several times, and each time tray got such a cold reception that they found it wouldn't do. So the young couple met at the house of a cousin of White's, a Mrs. Hedler, in Manjer street. Then, within two months or so, came the second thunder clap. One morning Minnie told her mother she wasn't going to work. Mrs. McGinley asked why. Minnie colored, bit her lip, and was silent. Mrs. McGinley persisted. Ginley persisted.
Well, because I'm going to marry Will hite." said Minnle.

White," said Minnie.
"What;" said Mrs. McGinley. "That White!
—that dude White! Oh, it isn't true!"
Then Mrs. McGinley let the flood come,
throwing her apron over her head and sinking
again into her rocker.
"I'm sains in in into her rocker.
I'm going to marry Will White," said Min-again. But Mrs. McGinley only rocked and

moaned.

Minnie, divorced, no priest would marry. So she and White went to a more complaisant Protestant minister that evening and were made man and wife. An hour later they entered the McGinley home. Mrs. McGinley met them upon the threshold. Minnie entered, White hung helping.

hung behind.

"Well, we are married, mamma," said Minnie.

"Married!" cried Mrs. McGinley with scorn.

"Where's your proof?" Turning to White, she demanded, "Where's your proof, young man? Where are your marriage lines?"

White got from his pocket the certificate, and Mrs. McGinley put on her spectacles. "Hum." she said, when she had read it. "My husband will be here pretty soon, and you can tell him all about it."

about it. Young Whiteguessed he wouldn't wait for Mr. Young Whiteguessed he wouldn't wait for Mr. McGinley. He left his wife and went home. He did not come back the next day, nor the next, nor for a good many days. He was not working, and he thought he'd better leave his wife with her parents until he got a job. Time passed and he did not get a job. After waiting a while Minnie's mother told her that now she was married it was proper that her husband should support her.

Minnie went to White and told him that her

Minnis went to White and told him that her mother would not keep her any longer, and that he must do something. So White hired a furnished room in South Sixth street and took his wife there. They stayed two weeks. They then moved to a Mrs. Rosenbaum's, in Lorimer street. They were there five weeks, and Mrs. McGinley, appealed to by her daughter, paid the rent. Afterward they moved to a house in Ainsile street, where they remained two weeks.

The life of the couple in these various places is a story of two versions. The first is that told by the McGinley family and the landiadies of the houses in which the young couple lived. The excend is that of White. The difference consists of accusations of misconduct upon the part of the young husband and his denial of them. It is a difference principally of detail. The young woman's family say that from the first day she went to live with White there was quarrelling. He did not work, and when Mrs. McGinley went to bominick & Haff's, where he had once been employed, and got them to take him back he worked only one full week. He neglected his wife, spending his evenings at the armory and with other women he met in the streets. He bought no food, and when there was nothing in the house he would go to his father's for his meals. Seldom was there fuel in the house, either, and Minnie would have to sit in freezing rooms at home while her husband was out enjoying himself. Finally, it is alleged, he abused ins wife, beating her whenever she complained, insulting her in the presence of his friends, and upon one occasion even locking her out in the street.

insulting her in the presence of his friends, and upon one occasion even locking her out in the street.

White says his life was a burden to him because of his squabbles with the McGinleys, and that he had to stay away from his wife to escape her relatives. He could not get work, he says, because Mrs. McGinley always thwarted him. If she was hadly treated, it had no effect upon Minnie, she grew more infatuated with White each day that passed. She deprived herself of everything to buy him little things that she thought he would like. Often, after begging money from her mother to buy food, she would go without, it is said, and spend the money for presents for her husband. It was after a trial of this stormy period that Mrs. McGinley concluded that things would not go properly if she left her daughter entirely to the care of White. In the house in which the McGinleys then lived, at 404 Humboldt street, there were three vacant rooms on the top floor. She fitted up these rooms and prevailed upon the young couple to live in them together. In order to make sure that White would stay she thought it would be better to hale him to court upon a charge of abandonment, which she did, and White was put under bonds for one year.

For two months then Minnie and her husband lived at McGinleys' the without McGinleys knowing it. The old man's ire had been roused, and they were afraid to tell him. There a boy baby was born, and shortly afterward White went into camp with his regiment. He never lived with Minnie again.

As time went on there was no change in White or in Minnie. The girl's love for her husband seemed to grow the more, the more he neglected her. Month in and month out she did not lose sight of him, but met him in the evenings and passed with him all the time she could. The McGinleys moved to 351 Ewen street, and often White walked home with her leaving her at the door.

door.

For two years the girl's family, having lost all hope, permitted this to go on, asking no questions about White, asking nothing of the girl as to how she spent her evenings. They thought that perhaps time would wean Minnie from the man who, as they believed, had dishonored and man who, as they believed, had dishonored and

man who, as they believed, had dishonored and abused her, and that she might yet forget him. While she worked hard at the housework during the day and occupied herself in making elothes for her baby, they soon saw that forgetting was impossible for her.

Last summer, therefore, they took up the matter once again, and "tried to make a man" of White, as they said. Mrs. Motimiey got him a place as watchman at Eckstein Brothers in Greenpoint, where her husband was working as engineer. As the duties of watchman were light, White took the job at \$8 a week. Of this he gave his wife \$2" for the support of herself and child, and induced her to meet him at the factory to get it. For six weeks he paid it, and then once rainy night when she trailed through the mud to the factory he refused to pay any longer, and struck her in the presence of fellow workmen.

longer, and struck her in the presence of fellow workmen.

Heartbroken, the girl went home. She would not tell anything, but the mark on her face White's fist had left and the fact that she had no money told the story. She was prevalled upon to make another charge of shandonment against her husband, and he was arrested. As before, he was put under bonds for one year. Still Minnis did not break with him.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 3 last she went out for a walk with her 18-year-old sister Jennie. Minnie said she had an appointment to meet her husband. They walked down Lorimer street to Devoe street, and at the corner of Leonard and Devoe they met White. The three walked along, and White talked about joining the "White Squadron" theatrical company.

Then Minnie and White left Jenois, and she

joining the "White Squadron" theatrical company.

Then Minnie and White left Jennie, and she met them again lifteen minutes later. The girls returned home, and at 7:30 o'clock the same evening ther went out again. They met White at the corner of Lorimer and Ainsie streets, and Minnie went with him.

Jennie got home at 9:30 o'clock, but Minnie had not returned. Mes. McGinley and Jennie waited up for her until after 2 o'clock, hut still ahe did not come. She did not got home that night. She has not got home at all.

The following day Mrs. McGinley started her search at a very day since she has carried in a Wayne as questioned, and he said that Manie has der he at 100 o clock, saying she was got, home. He de he that he had accomplete the stream.

Mrs. McLifting to 1 the personal contract were put to 1 to 2 personal contract were put to 1 to 2 personal contract was searched without result. As far as any one knows or will tell Minnie White dhappeared that night as atterly as if the earth had opened

and swallowed her. Absolutely no trace of her

and swallowed her. Absolutely no trace of her remains.

Before Nov. 3 the girl had been ill for a fortnight. She should have been in bed when she went out into the street. Cold as the night was she had on little underclothing, and her wraps are light, too. When she left the house she had not a cent of money, and no means of getting any except from White.

Mrs. Mctimiey, old as she is, has tramped the streets tirelessly in her search. She has visited public offices, hospitals, asylums and morgues, and she has found not the slightest clue. She has not given up hope, but her eyes are red with weeping and her lips quiver when she take about her lest child.

On Nov. 12 a dramatic scene occurred in the court in which young White was up on the abandonment charge.

"He has murdered my daughter:" the old woman cried. "He has killed my poor, lost giv:"

While the tears fell hot from the miserable

woman cried. He has allow any woman cried. While the tears fell hot from the miserable woman's eyes. White looked on indifferent and unmoved. Since that time, John A. Quintard, counsel of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, has interested himself in the case, and on Saturday Mrs. McGiniey went to the Leavenue Police Court and got summonses of white case, preparatory to a legal examination in the case.

Avenue Police Court and got summonses for witnesses, preparatory to a legal examination in the case.

One of these witnesses, Frank Smith, is said to have seen Minnie in the company of White at 11:30 o'lock on the evening of Nov. 3, or two hours after Whits says the girl left him.

It was gloomy in the McGinleys' little basement sitting room yesterhay afternoon when a sux reporter called to hear their story. The old man sat silent, puffing at his lightless pipe. Mrs. McGinley, upon whom the brunt has fallen, sat pale and forlorn, weeping softly to herself.

Minnie's little boy, a chubby youngster of 314 years, prattled ceaselessly and scampered about the room. Twice he paused to say: "Grandpop, why don't mamma come?" And in reply the old man said nothing.

"No," he said to the reporter, when the story had been told, 'that girl lan't in this world, for she couldn't stay away from the boy."

When young White was seen he acknowledged cheerfully some of the things that the McGinleys had said.

But you mustn't take too much stock in those people, you know, he added. "They're all in a bunch and all born actors. I never cared much for me.

"Still, I'd be glad to see her back, for its tough on a fellow to have all these things said about lifm, you know. Of course, I don't know where she is, and it's all rot their accusing me of making away with her. Oh, I guess she'll come back all right."

ing away with her. Oh, I guess she'll come back all right.

Them Mr. White laughed again.

Mrs. McGinley will to-day enter a complaint to Mayor Schieren against the police of the Nineteenth precinct, accusing them of inactivity in trying to find her missing daughter.

The latter was to have appeared against her husband in the Lee Avenue Police Court the day following her disappearance to charge him with abandonment. District Attorney Ridgway and Superintendent Campbell have both been requested by the mother to look for the missing woman but Mrs. McGinley says they simply told her that she would return some day.

IN RETREAT AT ST. REGIS HOUSE. One Hundred Toung Women Have Been Bidden to the Last Retreat of the Year,

One hundred young women will have an opportunity, beginning this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to meditate upon things spiritual for the next five days at St. Regis House, in West 140th street, on the bank of the Hudson, the retreat of the Ladies of the Cenacle. Mother Grimaldi, the Superior, sent out 100 invitations several weeks ago. How many of them will be accepted depends upon the young women who were bidden. The retreat will be conducted by the Rev. Father Dennis J. McMahon, rector of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Tremont avenue, near Boston Road, West Farms.

It is the custom of the Ladies of the Cenacle to give four public retreats a year. The first of these, for this year, was given for Christian mothers last March; the second in June, was for all women who cared to accept the invitation; all women who cared to accept the invitation; the third was in September, for school teachers, To-day's retreat begins with the celebration of the feast of St. Francis Xavier and ends on Saturday morning with the feast of the Immaculate Conception. During the retreat, the young women will receive two religious instructions a day from Father McMahon, the rest of the time being spent in meditation and prayer. They may pass the night at the convent or they may return to their homes, as they choose. If they prefer the former, they will be obliged to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning and retire at 9 in the evening. The Mother Superior is the authority for the statement that the majority of the young ladles prefer to go home. prefer to go home.

The retreat in 140th street is the only one of

The retreat in 140th street is the only one of the kind in this country. The order was founded in the south of France about 1850. There are sleven branches in France, three in Italy, and one in England, at Manchester.

The Ladies of the Cenacle offer the blessings of the Uroer Chamber, in which the apostless and devout scane gathered around the Virgin Mary and preared themselves by prayer and supplication. It has outpouring of the Holy Ghost. They accomplish this object by opening their houses, at all times, to women and girls of all classes for a few days of prayer and retirement from the world. The public retreats are at certain fixed times, but the houses are slways open. from the world. The public retreats are at cer-tain fixed times, but the houses are always open for any who care to seek their shelter.

Mother Grimald! told a SUN reporter last evening that usually on the occasion of the public retreats the house has been filled. She says that she is expecting a large number of young ladies of wealth and fashion to accept the invitations sent out for the last public retreat of the year.

SERMONS ON GAMBLING.

Monmonth County Ministers Advocating a

ASSURY PARK, Dec. 2.-The resolutions denouncing gambling at fairs and church festivals, passed by the New Brunswick District Methodist Preachers' Conference last Monday, were read from several Methodist pulpits to-day, and formed the subject of the sermons. The Rev. W. A. Allen, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Asbury Park, declined to read the resolutions as recommended. He said previously to a reporter that he deemed the resolutions unwise and unnecessary, and that he did not consider fair lotteries as morally wrong. The Rev. Milton Relyea, pastor of St. Paul's Church, in Ocean Grove, also refused to read the resolu-

Ocean Grove, also refused to read the resolutions from his pulpit. He thought the charges against the managers of the recent firemen's fairs were too severe.

The resolutions were read and commented upon by their author, the Rev. J. Hoffman Ratten of West Asbury Park, the Rev. J. W. Lee of Bratley Beach, the Rev. Jesse R. Thompson of Managuan, and others. The Rev. Mr. Batten declared against ail forms of gambling, from a Thanksaiving turkey raffle on Ocean Grove's "Bowery" to the opening of a jack-pot in Phil Daly's club house at Long Branch. He declared that the preaching of today's sermons by the several pastors indicated the attitude of the Methodist Church toward this evil, which had made the name of Monmouth county, and the seashore communities in particular, a reproach in the mouths of men.

"This day," said Mr. Batten, "let us actively begin a crusade which shall not end until the good name of our community is redeemed. Let us carry the matter to the courts if necessary and there is no doubt that it will be necessary and there is no doubt that it will be necessary and there is no doubt that it will be necessary in the cases of many individual offenders." Referring to the remarks of Pastor Allen, characterizing the passage of the resolutions as unwise. Mr. Batten requoted his text, "He that lovelt the Lord hateth evil." He announced that he would personally seek to have the offenders prought to Justice.

Blessed a Statue of the Virgin Mary.

Vicar-General Farley blessed a statue of the Virgin Mary at St. Joseph's Church, Sixth aveue and Washington place, last night. Solemn low vespers were performed, and Father Donovan, assistant to Father Ducey, delivered a sermon on the Queen of the Holy Rosary, to whom the statue was dedicated.

The statue was designed by D. Colombani of this city, and some unfavorable criticism was expressed when his model was exhibited. At sapresed when his model was exhibited. At the feet of the Virgin he placed a prostrate Satah, over whom was an angel placing the last rose in the crown of the Virgin.

Mr. Colombani took his design to Baltimore to show it to the prelates gathered there in honor of Cardinal Gibbons's jubilee. They approved the group. The design was then sent to Venice to be wrought.

Reformed Episcopal Church Anniversary. The twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church was

commemorated last night with special services a the First Reformed Church, Fifty-fifth street and Madison avenue. Reports were made showing the progress of the Church since its organization, and addresses were made by Stewart L. Woodford. Theodore R. Shear, and the Hev. Mason Gallagher. The church was filled.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

P. M .- 1:05, 30 Fifth avenue. William S. Miller. ao lamage: 1:52. 20 Orchard street. William Hassecul amare \$200; 4:11, 204 West Fifteenth street, Wi lam Seidman, damage \$260; 6.55, 64 Hester street, tamage \$10: 7.50, 197th street near Amsterdam areour Rebert behinds damage trifling a 40 for the greatert. William Lyons damage trifling a 40 for the greatert. William Lyons damage trifling a ball 40 Fast Twentieth street. Bromskie a Hinbabodt damage and grad, grad, 24 Ellineth street. Do damage. 11 in 1475 Second avenue. John terorge, damage 210, 170, 170 Fast Bouston street. Man Addr. dam 2 8100.

Flint's Fine Furniture For holiday gifts. 45 West 23d \$2-add

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

SYNOPSIS OF HIS ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

will Take Strong Ground Against the Anarchists Pinns for Helping the Form-ers Saube Given to the Italian Crown Prince in St. Petersburg Biomarch. Beaux, Dec. 2.-The speech from the throne has been finally revised, and is now in the form in which the Emperor will read it to the Deputies on next Wednesday. It contains the usual declarations that Germany enjoys friendly re-lations with the powers, and that the aspirations of all Europe seem to point to the mainte-nance of peace. A sympathetic reference to Alexander III.'s death is about the only other

noteworthy feature of the paragraphs concernng foreign affairs. Touching domestic politics the Emperor will emphasize the necessity that the Government be armed against the cause of the revolution. and that the full strength of the law be exerted to control the socialistic agitation. He will express hope that the Reichstag will give the Gov. ernment the needed support to these ends. He will mention Dr. Miquel's financial reforms as a new attempt to place the finances of the empire on a stable basis. Judicial reforms, the proposal to extend workingmen's insurance, and measures to relieve the agricultural distress will be alluded to briefly. The recent Ministerial crisis, which everybody would like to have explained,

will be ignored. The question of passing a memorial resolution concerning Alexander III. has stirred much bad feeling among the imperial Deputies. Eugen Richter, as usual opposing anything that the Government advocates, says in his Preteinnio Zeitung that the resolution would be against all precedent, as the deaths of foreign sovereigns heretofore have been merely announced in the Reichstag in case it was in session. Whether the Government will try to honor the Czar's memory despite the Social Democrata, Radicals. and Poles remains in doubt. The Social Democrats and Hadicals are also in league to defeat the redlection of Herr von Levetrow to be President of the Reichstag. As in the previous session the officers of the House will be: Herr von Levetzow, President: Freiherr von Buol-Beren-berg, First Vice-President: Dr. Buerklin, Second Vice-President.

The most important business of the Reichstag. after the Anti-Socialist bill, will be Dr. Miquel's reform proposals. The broad lines of the reform are understood to be the collection of the matricular contributions to the imperial treasury for another year, and thereafter such an increase of imperial taxes as will partly relieve the Federal States; at the same time, the permanent regulation of the amount of future Federal contributions. The high-tariff Conservatives do not expect many favors, although they will continue to beg for them.

Privy Councillor Gamp, a big man among the Agrarian Deputies, has already approached Freiherr von Hammerstein, Minister of Agri culture, with a novel project which he thinks would solve the problem of agricultural distress. He asks that the Government buy German grain, grind it at Government mills, and sell the product abroad. The small grain growers, he says, would thus have an easy market and higher prices. This plan has been received in silence at the Ministry of Agriculture. The other proposals of the Agrarians, such as higher

in silence at the Ministry of Agriculture. The other proposals of the Agrarians, such as higher protection of sugar, beets, grains, and similar farm products, have been treated in the same manner. For the present Emperor William has limited Freiherr von Hammerstein's activity to the semi-military plan of canals which he hopes to cut through several Prussian districts. These canals would benefit farming interests greatly, but the Agrarians do not seem to think much of them.

The anti-Semites, who halled with delight the coming of Hohenlohe and Koeller, begin to mistrust both and express doubts that much more is to be had from the new men than from the hated Caprivi. The semi-official newspapers give abundant cause for this revulsion, as they protest strongly against Jew baiting as a political practice. The anti-Semites mean to test Hohenlohe's position by introducing a bill forbidding the immigration of Jews.

The Deputies, who have come to Berlin have been looking over the new Reichstag building. They have found it incomplete and uncomfortable. Before Wednesday, however, it can be juit in fair order for the opining ceremonies.

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive here on Tuesday. Never before has any meeting between him and the Emperor been associated with politics, yet now both court and diplomatic circles concur in the belief that somehow the Prince has assumed the rôle of mediator.

According to despatches from St. Petersburg, the Caraina, after visiting Copenhagen in June and Osborne in July, will return to St. Petersburg to despatches from St. Petersburg, he Caraina, after visiting Copenhagen in June and Osborne in July, will return to St. Petersburg, as a representative of king Humbert and the future ruler of a power in the Triple Alliance, the Italian Crown Prince had every reason to expect some consideration. Yet he was not invited to the wedding, although room was found for Gen. Boosteffre and Admiral Gervais, the French delegates. During his short stay in Potadam the Crown Prince told the Empero

about the snubs given him and the cordiality shown to the Frenchmen. If the Prince of Wales dissipates the disagreeable impression left by the Crown Prince's story, he will do more than ever before to suppress bad feeling among the powers.

than ever before to suppress had feeling among the powers.

The semi-official newspapers continue to treat the Anglo-Russian understanding as an influence for peace, and, therefore, for the strengthening of the Triple Alliance. The Kölnische Keilung denies the existence of a definite agreement, holding that England is merely feeling her way with Russia.

The Noroe Tramga, recurring yesterday to the subject of the Anglo-Russian understanding, commented caustically on the enthusiastic predictions of the London press.

"The statements alleging a close friendship between England and Russia," it says, "are incoherent gabble. Russia desires an advante with England as regards the Dardanelles, but never would become the tool of the English against Russia's trustier allies, the French.

Miss Orchard, the Czarina's English governess from childhood, remains as her companion in Russia.

The newspapers are filled with details of the

Miss Orchard, the Czarina's English governess from childhood, remains as her companion in Russia.

The newspapers are filled with details of the Princess Bismarck's death. The Nouste Nuchrichten says that during the sumy days carly in November she took long drives to hid farewell to the best-loved scenes round Varzin. After Nov. 17 she did not leave her bed, although she insisted upon directing her household to the last. The old Chancellor visited her bedside twice every night. He was taking a short rest in his own room on the last night when Dr. Schweninger called him to her death bed. A correspondent mentions in the Neucote Nuchrichten that the Princess hever heard her husband speak in the Reichstag. "It would be too paintil, she said," to see him fighting men who wish him evil."

In times when rumors of plots to assassinate her husband were especially numerous, she was ever fearful of an attempt to poison him, and prepared all his food with her own hands. The correspondence between them has been reprinted to show their mutual devotion. Wherever Biamarck was he would close the busiest day with a letter wishing her good night. He would send her a bit of lessamine from Peteriof, edelweiss from 'castein, and lieather blossoms from France.

from Gastein, and headers.
France.
Information from good sources indicates that
the Government thinks of levying prohibitory
taxes on American cereals and timber unless
Congress modifies the tariff on German sugar.
Such a measure would help still the complaints
of the Agrarians against the reciprocity tariff introduced by Caprivi.

Themogratic Deputies will meet

of the Agrarians against the reciprocity tariff introduced by Caprivi.

The Social Democratic Deputies will meet here on Thursday to consider the Hebel-Volimar Social Democratic Deputies will meet here on Thursday to consider the Hebel-Volimar step action. Gradien to the second of the second contains the second of the seco

the American Charity Fund has been postponed.

The deputy Consuls in Dresden and several
conspicuous Americans were entertained at dinner on Thanksalving by John Bard. Tonsitwere drunk to President Cleveland, to Saxony,
and to the Consul-toneral. Mr. Fairbanks, organist in the American church in Irresden, has
given several staces saful concerts with the assistance of Fraedictn von Vissen as vocalist.

The Emperor will make a long visit to the
Reicheland next summer during and after the
June manusures around Metz. The Empress
and the Princess will pass everal weeks at
Chatean Cruille, his castle, near the French
frontier.

Chateau Urville, his castle, near the French frontier.
Conferences of German rallway employees have been held in Munich, Stuttgart, Carisrahe, Mayence, and other cities. All voted for the stoppage of all freight trains and most passenger trains on Sunday, so as to give the officials a day of rest. The south German Governments favor the reform.

The Vosciache Zeitnieg's Tokto correspondent says that tierman is rapidly displacing English as the principal foreign language in Japan. The Japanese Minister of Education has issued a restrict substituting terman at the head of the foreign languages taught in the universities and high achools. These are seven tierman professors in the University of Toklo.

The trail of Leberrcht von Kotse, the central

Now is the Time To take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the

Hood's Sarsa-

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the ideal fall medicine, and it is the best reme-

dy for catarrh, because it permanently are by purifying the blood. Get Hood's.

figure in the anonymous letter scandal at court, is expected to end with an acquittal.

The Austrian Government has concluded negotiations with the Rothschild syndicate for a lean of 76,000,000 florins in gold, which is required to complete the reforms in the currency. The syndicate aircady holds the greater part of the needed buillon.

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Lard Kimberley's Protest to the Porte-Ap-

LONDON, Dec. 2.-The Daily News correspond-

ent in Constantinople confirms the report that

British Consul in Erzeroum, Mr. Graves, has been instructed to watch the commission of in-

Stabbed Two Women and Ellied Another

LONDON, Dec. 2.-The police have learned that

a week ago a man, evidently insane, appeared in

woman's attire in the streets of Kensington and tried to stab several women. He slashed two respectable women, and killed the disreputable woman whose body was found on Holland Vilas road on the morning of Nov. 26. He has not been captured.

Saying Good-by to the Canr.

St. Peterseuro, Dec. 2.-The Prince of Wales,

Duke of York, and King of Denmark left St.

went with them to the railroad station, were cheered loudly. The Czar and the Prince of Wales embraced each other when they said

The Courkes Resign.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.-It is said in Warsaw and

Cracow that Gen. Gourko, Military Governor of

Warsaw, and his son have tendered their resig-nations because Czar Nicholas received with unexpected kindness a deputation of Warsaw citizens whom the Gourkos had snubbed.

Mr. Fronde's Will.

London, Dec. 2.- The will of James Anthony

Froude orders that all his literary papers be

destroyed, including the unprinted documents concerning the Carlyles which Thomas Carlyle

The Czar Honors France's President.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The Czar has con-ferred the grand ribbon of St. Andrew Newsky upon President Casimir-Périer.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

A Commission of prelates at the Vatican is arranging to summon a plenary council of South American Bishops. In case the council be called, Mgr. Cavicchioni will preside, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sottovia, rector of the South American College.

The Caulille forcite factory in Beverloo, Belgium, was blown to pieces yesterday. Three persons were killed and twenty others were wounded. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

IRISHMEN DON'T NEED DRINK. Yet. Pather McSweeny Save They Wave the Greatest Need of Temperance Societies. As a preparation for the Convention of the

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. which is to be held here in August next, the Catholic temperance societies of this city met last night in St. Brigid's Church in Avenue B. The Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeney welcomed the "The mistake has been made of ascribing to

The mistage has been made or ascribing to this gathering an object of a semi-political na-ture. Now, while every good Catholic would like to see the liquor stores closed, still, we feel that it is not well to force people to be good. Our object is to persuade men to join temper-ance wellstles.

"I have been thirty-two years on the mission, and have come to the conclusion that drink is the most dreadful evil the city of New York has to contend with to-day, and especially among our people. When I say our people I mean among Catholics generally and the Irish especially.

among Catholics generally and the Irish especially.

"If there is a race on the face of God's earth that has no need for stimulants it is the Irish God has so made them that they do not need it food has so made them that they do not need it. Irishmen never throw themselves into the river because of adversity, unless it be in a fit of delirium tremens. They are like a rubber ball: the harder you throw them down the higher they will bound."

will bound."

The Rev. A. P. Doyle said that the National Union now had 60,000 members enrolled in 723 societies. The next meeting will be held on the first Sunday in January in the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first street.

Dayton Favors the Classification Bill,

Postmaster Dayton spoke yesterday afternoor

at a largely attended meeting of the Post Office

lerks' Association, held in Webster Hall. Mr.

Clerks' Association, held in Webster Hail. Mr. Dayton said he was in favor of the classification bill now before Congress, and felt confident that Congress would take hold of the bill early in the session and pass it.

The act would be the means of providing that each man was justly paid for his work. Letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from Congressmen Dunphy and Quigg and ex-Congressman Cummings.

A resolution was adopted thanking Postmaster Dayton for the improvement of the condition of the men under him.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

One hundred and twenty five excise arrests yes-

Will "A. B. C." kindly send his address or call on the

Patrick F. Brady, of 108 Fourth avenue, the mea-senger boy who fell from a window of the building at 5 Dey street on Saturday, died in the Hudson Street Hospital early yesterday.

Hospital early yesterday.

The body of Capt, Affred Clausen, who fell over-board from his schooner, John Beers of bearsport, Me., at the foot of West Forty-sighth atreet, on Saturday hight, was recovered yesterday.

Charles Hawkins, 76 years old, who fell into an area-way at Tenth avenue and Sixty-third street on Satur-day, receiving a fracture of the skull, died in Roose-velt Hospital yesterday morning.

Mass Mary Taylor, 35 years old, of 311 West Thirty-fourth street, who was arrested on Saturday night by Capt. Price for detailing a besider's trusk for an u-paid bill, was held for trust in \$500 in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. As abe had no hondsman, she was paroled in the custody of her counsel.

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blood, build up your strength, and prevent the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, and fevers from getting a hold on you.

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MACMONNIES

Bronzes, of which this house has the exclusive sale in the United States. These reproductions include some of the finest works of this celebrated American artist, and are prepared under his personal supervision.

Theodore B. Starr

Madison Square, West.

Great Britain warned Turkey against violating the Berlin treaty by permitting the slaughter of FRANK REPUBLICAN STATEMENT. "Lord Kimberley energetically insisted that The Idea of the Victors Is to Fill the Offices, Not to Abolish Them,

There is no doubt in the mind of the politicians that one of the chief purposes of the VIESNA. Dec. 2.—The Armenian Committee in Athens has petitioned the Ministers of the powers signing the Berlin treaty. After reviewing the massacres in Armenia and describing the misery of the Armenian Christians, they implore that article 61 of the treaty be enforced. This is the article guaranteeing the security of the Armenians. special sub-committees, the appointment of which is to be announced by Chairman Charles Stewart Smith of the Seventy's Executive Committee, is to recommend the abolition of what they consider superfluous offices or bureaus, Members of the Committee of Seventy have become imbued with the belief that there are many sinecures in the city and county service. They have been told that the assistant clerks in the eleven Civil District Courts, who get \$3,000 a year, are superfluous, but they have discover. ed that the clerks now in office are protected by the amended Constitution. The Seventy will therefore devote themselves to searching for other places which may be abolished with the help of the Legislature or without.

From the attitude of the politicians, however, it is considered more than doubtful if they receive any assistance from the Legislature. The politicians to a man are opposed to any reduction of places or of salaries and will do all in their power to protect the plum crop from blight. Time was when these places were protected, because many relations and friends of legislators were provided for in the New York munic

ipal service. On this point a Republican district leader said yesterday:

"These Seventy gents seem to imagine that they have been supernaturally called to administer the government of this city. I think they will find themselves mistaken. They will discover, certainly, that the Republican party is not going to reliquish any of the spoils of victory from purely sentimental reasons. If these cover, certainly, that the Republican party is not going to relinquish any of the spoils of victory from purely sentimental reasons. If there are sinecures in the city Government Ido not know it. I suppose, though, that everybody knows that there is a lot of placeholders who don't work too hard. But an officeholder is not a wage earner. He receives a salary for holding his office, and the highest courts of the land have held that he is entitled to his salary whether he works or not. Why, men have drawn salaries as placeholders when they have spent a whole year in jall and done no work. You cannot get the same amount of work out of a public placeholder that you can out of a wage earner in a private business enterprise, for the same relationship of employer and employed doesn't exist. The placeholders, from the Mayor down to the street sweeper, are all servants of the people, and their stewardship is passed on periodically at the polls. Of course, there is a secondary responsibility of subordinates to superiors in office, but that to the people overshadows the other, and the subordinates are protected in their tenure of office in many ways.

"The idea of municipal reform which actuated most of the majority in the recent election contents and the same and the subordinates are protected."

many ways.

"The idea of municipal reform which actuated most of the majority in the recent election contemplated the administration of the present offices by somebody else, and not a curtailmen tof the number of offices. If I'm not mightily mistaken the Republican majority in the Legisture will hold this same view."

Chairman Charles Stewart Smith of the Seventy's executive committee said last evening that the work of all the special sub-committees and their reports will be printed in convenient form for reference before the legislative session begins, and will form part of the argument for the necessity of the legislation which the committee will ask for. Mr. Smith said that the committee will ask for. Mr. Smith said that the committee will ask for. Mr. Smith said that the committee is receiving reports regarding the disposition of garbage in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, which will form the basis for an argument before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an increased appropriation to secure improvement in the present method of treating the garbage question in this city. Another committee, he said, is busy preparing a comparative statement of the cost of the various branches of municipal administration in New York and the principal cities of Europe. The King of Saxony affixed eleven new regi-mental colors to the staffs at noon yesterday, and urged the regiments receiving them to be loyal and brave.

Herr von Vollmar, leader of the South Ger-man Social Democrats, has fallen ill suddenly in Munich.

PLATT IS AN HONEST MAN. Tom Dixon Says So Again-Dr. Parkhurst

Not Infallthie. The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., again took up the cudgels in defence of Thomas C. Platt in the prelude to his sermon yesterday morning in Asociation Hall. Mr. Dixon said that when he defended Mr. Platt, he made no attack on Dr. Parkhurst.

What are the answers," he asked, "that have been made to my criticisms? They are three in number. The first one is: 'You are a miserable robin killer.' That is true, but it is scarcely an answer to the criticisms I made. I night say for the benefit of these critics that I followed that sport from my boyhood in Vir-

"The second answer is: 'You are a vile sense. less liar.' It seems to me that I have heard these words somewhere before and that some body applied them to Dr. Parkhurst. The third answer is: 'You are jealous and spiteful be cause of Dr. Parkhurst's success.' No more spiteful lie was ever uttered than this, I am 30 years old. Dr. Parkhurst is 50. My life is all before me. If there was one drop of jealous ood coursing in my veins I would cut my veins and let it out. I have given Dr. Parkhurst the

and let it out. I have given Dr. Parkhurst the enthusiasm of my young manhood from the beginning of his work.

"Buti am no Uriah Heap. I do not know how to fawn. I claim the right to my own soul. Even Dr. Parkhurst is not Jehovah. It is barely possible that he may make a mistake of judgment that may be open to fair and manly criticism, that is if leadership does not dry up all manhood and individuality.

Mr. Dixon spoke of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who he said had criticised him.

"I have simply this to say," said he, "in re-

Mr. Dixon spoke of the 'Rev. Dr. Wilson, who he said had criticised him.

"I have simply this to say," said he, "in regard to Dr. Wilson, that I can give him some information about New York, I would say to Dr. Wilson, who is a new man in New York, that I was arrested for supporting Dr. Parkhurst at the very time that the Methodist ministers' conference were voting down a resolution endorsing Dr. Parkhurst.

Mr. Dixon here became a little excited and shouted out at the top of his voice;
"And now I want to say in reference to Mr. Platt what I said on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Platt is a man of sterling honesty and integrity. He is my friend. Dr. Parkhurst's attack on him was unwarranted and unfair. All this attack on Mr. Platt is the work of partisan rivals."

A RUMOR ABOUT MR. SHEPARD. Mas He Already Been Stated for a Supreme

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shepardites in Brooklyn on Saturday night Mr. Shepard announced that his forces were holding firmly together in spite of the recent political deluge, and that there had been many accessions to the ranks since the election

Mr. Shepard, it is said, has no desire for reelection to the chairmanship of the new General Committee, and Mr. Charles J. Patterson, his first lieutenant, is likely to get the place. A rumor is in circulation that Mr. Shepard has already been slated for a supreme Court nomination in the next campaign, and that he is to receive the support of the regulars.

Brooklyn Election Officials to He Paid Today.

The payment of the army of election officials FURNITURE, COME TO SEE US THIS WEEK. WE HAVE MADE TREMENDOUS MEDUC. in Brooklyn will begin to-day. The checks number 10,000, and range from \$5 to \$50, the total amount being \$127,510. This is the earliest payment made to election officers in Brooklyn in seventeen years. TIONS IN OUR PRICES, AND YOU WILL PIND NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH THESE VALUES IN NEW YORK.

lenator McLaurin to Hun for Governor. Jackson, Miss., Dec. 2. - United States Senator A. J. McLaurin has decided to enter the race for Governor of Mississippi. He left last night for Washington, where he expects to remain until the close of the session, when he will return and give such attention to his candidacy as he thinks it requires.

COMMANDER M'GIFFIN. The American Officer Who Is Bintinguted

Minnets in the Chinese Navy. One of the most picturesque figures thus far developed in the Chinese-Japanese war is an American, not yet 33 years old. This is " Nort " McGiffin, the commander of the Chen Yuen,

the largest war ship in the Chinese navy, and the man who fired the first gun in the battle of Yalu, and who buts fair to rival Chinese Gordon in bold methods and in great achievements in the land of the "Son of Heaven."

McGiffin, whose full baptismal name is Philo Norton, but who is known to his friends simply as "Nort," was born in Washington, Pa., in 1862. He was a student in Washingto Jefferson College in his native town for two years, going through the preparatory department, and then entered the Naval Academy at



COMMANDER M'GIPPIN AS A CADET. Annapolis. His people on both sides are amon the oldest Scotch-Irish settlers in western Pennsylvania. His father, Norton McGiffin was a classmate of Blaine in the Washington college, a daring soldier during the Mexica

was a classmate of Blaine in the washington college, a daring soldier during the Mexican war, and Colonel of a regiment in the civil war. Col. McGiffin has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and held an office, given him by Blaine, during the Harrison Administration. The mother of Commander McGiffin belongs to the old family of Quali, well known in western Pennsylvania. Her people are connections of the Blaine family, as well as of the Ewings of the Thomas Ewing branch. Like Gordon, Norton was reared in the strictest Presbyterian faith.

As a boy Commander McGiffin was an omniverous reader, making a habit of lying in front of an open fire buried in a book, the floor around him covered with books. At Annapolis he received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy for saving two children from a burning building. On one of his return trips to Pittsburgh he found himself in that city in the time of the great railroad riots, and promptly offered his services. He was stationed in one of the round-houses, which were surrounded for days by the mob McGiffin volunteered to carry a message, and got on a locomotive by himself to do it. An engineer started the engine for him, and told him how to stop it. He went flying through the mob safely.

Having been graduated from the Naval Acad-

and got on a locomotive by himself to do it. An engineer started the engine for him, and told him how to stop it. He went flying through the mob safely.

Having been graduated from the Naval Academy, he continued in the United States service for two years, during which time he made a trip around the world. He received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navv for his courage in a storm, when the ship being closely reefed a boom swung loose and the bluejackets refused to go aloft. McGiffin set them an example by starting up the rigging, was followed by cadets, and saved the ship from imminent danger.

At the outbreak of the Franco-Chinese war he resigned from the service of the United States and went, with letters of introduction, to China. He presented his letters to Capt. Mannix, who was absent on leave from our Government, and who had organized the Chinese Marine Corps. Mannix stoke of him to the Viceroy, who said he would like to see him. McGiffin at once presented himself at the entrance to the palace and was challenged by the sentry. Not being acquainted with the language, and knowing that the Viceroy was willing to see him, he threw aside the guards and forced his way into the presence of Li Hung Chang, who, instead of being angry, admired his pluck. After having been duly examined he was put in command of a gunboat. In the mayal battle of Yantse he captured the only French gunboat that was lost in the war. He was sent later to England to superintend the building of four ironclads, of one of which he is now commander. When the present war opened he was placed in command of the flagship Chen Yuen. He was wounded in the battle of Yalu, but is now doing well.

In time of peace he lives in a palace in Shanghai, surrounded by sixteen servants. In physique McGiffin is tall and lean, quite the reverse of the obese Chinese ideal of a hero. He has an extremely fine nose that looks like the beak of a hero, fine eyes, and a firm figure, and is straight as the proverbial arrow. His voice is vibrant and thrilling, suita

FREIGHT PAYS BEST.

On American Railroads Passengers Are of Secondary Importance,

There are few railroads in this country which derive as much revenue from their passenger as from their freight business. All such roads have New York terminus, and prominent among them are the New York and New Haven and the Long Island. But, generally speaking, the freight traffic is the backbone of railroad business and the chief dependence of owners and managers. The Eric Railway, for instance, does a large amount of commutation and excursion business, which has been developed assiduously for more than twenty years. Yet the entire pa senger earnings of the road for 1893 were \$5,-000,000, against \$7,000,000 derived from freight

senger earnings of the road for 1893 were \$5,000,000, against \$7,000,000 derived from freight traffic, and that, too, in the year of the World's Fair, when the Frie, like other trunk lines between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago, had an unusual amount of passenger travel.

This proportion between passenger and freight earnings is about the average among American railroads. In respect to freight earnings, the Pennsylvania Railroad stands at the head, with an annual revenue from this source of \$35,000,000. The New York Central comes next, with \$10,000,000, and then following in the order named (taking the figures for 1893) the Southern Pacific, \$29,000,000; Chicago and Northand Santa Fé, \$28,000,000; Chicago and Northand Santa Fé, \$28,000,000; Chicago and Northands and Fie, \$17,000,000; Lake Shore, \$14,000,000; Louisville and Nashville, \$14,000,000; Rock island, \$13,000,000; Illinois Central, \$12,000,000; Chicago, Hurlington and Ghio, \$17,000,000; Illinois Central, \$12,000,000; Chicago, Hurlington and Chicago, Boolo, on Chesapeake and Ohio, \$8,000,000.

The enormous freight business of American railroads is peculiar to them. The United States is, practically, the only country in which the freight traffic in France, according to a late report, the revenue from passengers exceeded the freight traffic in the proportion of two to one, it is even larger in England. In Germany the proportion of passenger traffic to freight traffic is four to three. In Italy the proportion is three to one; in Spain and Switzeriand it is four to one. It is even larger in England. In Germany the proportion of passenger traffic to freight traffic is four to three. In Italy the proportion is three to one; in Spain and Switzeriand it is four to one. If the scheduled rates of freight charges could be rigidly maintained, American railroads would, in almost every case, derive their chies than for similar service in the passenger business. Speed is of much less account with freight than with passenger trains, and the cost of operating the form

Eyes on Dan Voorheen's Seat. ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 2.-It is said that John W. Lovett of this city, well known in Republican State politics, is a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, Mr. Lovett is a roung lawyer, and is a son-in-law of ex-tiov, Cumback.

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Under Connecticut's New Law Dr. Log Must Be Tried Again for Murder, New Haven, Dec. 2 .- Dr. J. Edward Learning stand trial again before a jury in the Supe Court on a charge of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Mrs. George Miller of 281 Water street. Such was the decision of the Supreme Court of the State handed down yesterday. Dr. Lee was acquitted of the charge at the April term of the Superior Court, and State Attorney Doolittle took an appeal under the new statute, which allows the State such a

privilege in all criminal cases,
After a few hours' session yesterday afternoon in this city, the Supreme Court's decision sustaining the appeal of the State and the reasons, by Judge Hamersley of Hartford, were filed with Clerk Anketell. When the lawyers of the city learned of the decision there was much discussion over the law. This was the first appeal taken by the State under the new law in a murder case. There have been two other appeals under the statute, one of which was an embezzlement case in this city. Many lawyers think that the law is unconstitutional,

State Attorney Doolittle's appeal was based upon the grounds that the Court had erred in overruling the objections of the State upon the examination of Mary E. Lynch by the defence, permitting testimony to be offered as to the declarations of Mrs. Miller to the witness, and also on the exclusion of testimony by Medical Examiner White as to his opinion of the injuries to Mrs. Miller.

The State also claimed that the Court had erred in misinterpreting the law regarding circumstances of reasonable doubt, in going beyond its duty in defining what constituted a reasonable doubt, and by frequent repetition, leading

its duty in defining what constituted a reasonable doubt, and by frequent repetition, leading the jury to infer that in the opinion of the Court reasonable doubt of the guitt of the accused existed.

The course Mr. Doolittle may now take in the matter is at present a matter of conjecture. He was seen after the decision of the Court had been announced, and was asked what he proposed to do with the case. Mr. Doolittle said that he could not say what steps he would take.

Ex.Judge Blydenburgh, who assisted Mr. Doolittle in the prosecution of the case, said last evening that although he had not seen the text of the decision, the Supreme Court undoubtedly had sustained all of the exceptions.

Dr. Lee said that he has heard nothing definite regarding the decision. He said that as Mr. Doolittle had probably gained his point in securing a new will of the case, he could now rest on his laurels. He added that he had not seen his counsel and did not know what would be done on his side in the case.

Bringeront, Dec. 2.—Lawyers here say that the chief point of objection raised by the defence in the Lee case to the appeal was on the alleged unconstitutionality of the statute law which provides for an appeal in such cases.

They say that it has always been a settled rule of the common law that after an acquittal upon a regular trial on an indictment for either a fellony or a misdemeanor, the verdict of acquittal can never afterward, on the application of the prosecutor, in any form of proceeding, be set aside and a new trial granted, and that it matters not whether such verdict be the result of a misdirection of the Judge on a question of law or a misdemeanor, the verdict of acquittal can never afterward, on the application here now in any other State in the Union, nor, indeed, so in any other State in the Union, nor, indeed, so in any other State in the Union, nor, indeed, so in any other State in the Union, nor, indeed, so in any other State in the Union, nor, indeed, so in any other State in the Union, nor, indeed, so in a in any other State in the Union, nor, indeed, a far as they know, in any other country when trial by a jury under the common law prevails

THOSE TERRIBLE GOO-GOOS.

Think It Would Be Real Cunning to At tack the Tammany Society's Charter. John Brooks Leavitt was hailed as a dis coverer by the Goo-Goos of Club F, at the club dinner held in the St. Denis Hotel on Saturday night, when he announced that he had discovered that the charter of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, granted by the Legislature in 1805, showed that the order was organized for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the association, their widows and orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of charity. In his speech Mr. Leavitt said that the society had departed from the objects of its charter, and he suggested that the way to kill Tammany Hall as a political organization was to call on the Attorney-General to bring an ac-tion to annul the charter of the society. And he youngsters present the

the youngsters present thought this was a new dea.

Acting on this suggestion it was announced yesterday that Good Government Club F had appointed a committee to see Attorney-General Hancock, and, if possible, to get him to take action in the matter. The names of the members of the committee are withheld.

Mr. Leavitt's alleged discovery has been made at intervals for many years by enemies of Tammany Hall, and the proceedings which he advised have been suggested by others, but the Tammany Society still exists.

One reason for this, as explained by ex-Register John Reilly last night, is that the society has not forfeited its charter. It still has its charity fund, and money is expended every year for the purposes expressed in the charter.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Committee of Seventy, who do not seem to agree with the Goo-Goos in any of their efforts to down Tammany Hall, said last night relative to this latest Goo-Goo move?

"I think it ill advised. It savors too much of

GROSSE'S TAMMANY DEPUTY.

I think it ill advised. It savors too much of

The Anti-Tammany Revenue Collector Dim-appoints Hungry Friends. Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse of

he Third district is a bitter anti-Tammany Democrat and a member of the Grace Democ racy. For this reason he is having hard work to explain to the anti-Tammany men who have been seeking appointment under him why he has given one of his best places to a Tammany nan, and particularly Jacob E. Lowenstein of 200 East 118th street, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee from the Twenty-seventh district. Collector Grosse has made Mr. Lowenstein a deputy collector and cashier of his office at a salary of \$1,400. Lowenstein

of his office at a salary of \$1.400. Lowerstein was prominent on the stump, making speeches in German for Tammany during the campaign just ended. A friend of Collector Grosse, explaining the came of this peculiar appointment yesterday, said:
"Grosses couldn't help it. You know how his nomination was held up in the Senate: Well, Congressman Isidor Straus was enlisted in Grosse's behalf, and it was largely through the Congressman's efforts that confirmation was secured, at least terose believes it was. Of course, Congressium's efforts that confirmation was secured, at least torous believes it was. It converges, trained to the confirmation was sery much embarrassed when Mr. Strain asked for the appointment of Louwenstein, unless protested, but had so care in.

Collector tiruses has also appointed Microus Levy of the Fifth Assembly district a becauty tollector at \$1,400 a year. Mr. Levy will take office to-day.

AND

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